

NTSE

Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
HISTORY – French Revolution



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1. What is Subsistence Crisis?

Ans. An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered is called subsistence crisis.

2. Describe the legacy of French Revolution for the people of the world during 19th and 20th century?

Ans. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of French revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. Colonised people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation state.

3. How and when did the women in France get right to vote?

Ans. (1) The Constitution of 1791 reduced the women to passive citizens in France and the right to vote is denied. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.

(2) In order to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them.

(3) Women's movements for voting rights and equal wages continued two hundred years in many countries of the world. The fight for the vote was carried out through an international suffrage movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

(4) The example of the political activities of French women during the revolutionary years was kept alive as an inspiring memory. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

4. Who were Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes?

Ans. (1) The representatives of the third estate declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they have drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe' Sieyes.

(2) Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege. He brought out a journal and delivered powerful speeches to the crowd assembled Versailles.

(3) Abbe Sieyes, originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'

5. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte?

Ans. (1) In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as an emperor of France. He set out to conquer the neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties & creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family.

(2) He saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property & a uniform system of weights and measures provided by decimal system.

(3) Initially many saw him as a liberator but soon his armies came to be viewed as an invading force.

(4) He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Many of his measures had an impact on people long after Napoleon had left.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **What is Bastille?**

- (A) Hospital (B) Jail (C) Theatre (D) Play ground

Ans: (B)

2. **What is the date of French Revolution?**

- (A) 14 July, 1789 (B) 14 July, 1790 (C) 14 June, 1789 (D) 14 August, 1789

Ans: (A)

3. **Who wrote the "Two Treatises of government"?**

- (A) Marie Antoinette (B) J. J. Rousseau (C) John Locke (D) Karl Marx

Ans: (C)

4. **Which was the period of Reign of terror?**

- (A) 1794 - 1795 A.D. (B) 1790 - 1791 A.D. (C) 1792 - 1793 A.D. (D) 1793 - 1794 A.D.

Ans: (D)

5. **By whom was 'Social Contract' written?**

- (A) Marie Antoinette (B) J. J. Rousseau (C) Montesquieu (D) Karl Marx

Ans: (B)

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